



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### ARMY GROWS

West Germany's new armed forces now have 58,000 men in uniform, the country's Defense Ministry reports. The government plans to have 96,000 men in the armed forces by the end of this year, and 500,000 men by 1960.

### FOR SAFETY

The government has begun a 3-year program (the cost will be \$250,000,000) to increase aviation safety and get airports ready for the jet age. Nearly 200 sites will receive modern navigation and traffic-control equipment. This will include the latest type long-range radar sets, extra bright approach lights, and automatic weather-broadcasting units.

### PLANE TRAVEL

Travel by air set several new records last year, according to the International Air Transport Association. A total of over 51,000,000 passengers were carried on both national and international services, a 17 per cent increase over 1954. United States airlines carried 37,000,000 persons, also a 17 per cent rise over the previous year.

### JAPANESE DAM

The highest dam in Asia, built under the supervision of American engineers, has begun to produce electricity. The Sakuma Dam in Japan is 510 feet high. It was constructed by Japanese workers who were taught to use heavy American equipment.

### ATOMIC ENERGY

France will soon begin construction of its first atomic plant designed to produce electricity. The installation will be built in west-central France. It is to be completed by 1959, and will supply electric power for industrial purposes.

### FRESH WATER PLANT

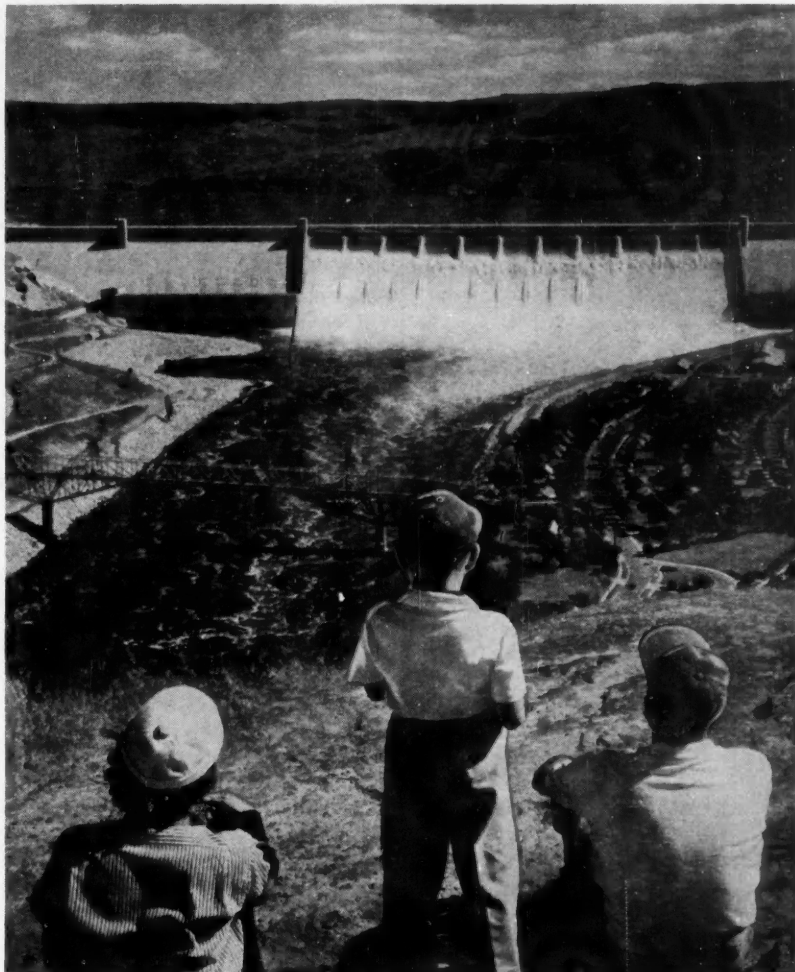
Israel's government has provided funds to test a process for making pure water from salt water. Laboratory tests have shown the method to be successful on a small scale. If the project works, it could be used to irrigate the barren Negev Desert in the southern section of the country.

### AID TO VETERANS

Veterans of U.S. wars—from the Revolutionary to the Korean—have received nearly 82 billion dollars in pensions and other help from the government. Servicemen who fought in World War II have collected the largest sum—46.2 billion dollars.

### NATIONAL PARKS

The United States now has 29 national parks. The newest one is the Virgin Islands National Park, which covers most of the island of St. John in the Caribbean Sea.



GRAND COULEE DAM in Washington State—built and operated by the federal government—produces large quantities of hydroelectric power. Such federal projects are a source of great controversy in the present election campaign.

## Debate on Resources

Democrats and Republicans in Conflict over Serious Issues Involving Our Country's Natural Wealth

OUR federal government plays an influential role in the handling of U.S. natural resources. It owns and manages vast areas of timberland. It operates big dams, to produce hydroelectric power and serve various other purposes. It supervises the national parks, which contain some of our country's greatest scenic wonders.

In making decisions that involve timber, minerals, and various other resources, how well has the Eisenhower administration performed? The major political parties disagree sharply over this question.

Democratic campaigners in the 1956 election race insist that Eisenhower and his aides are running a huge "giveaway" of Uncle Sam's resources for the benefit of a few wealthy people and big business concerns. GOP spokesmen strongly deny this charge. They insist that our natural wealth is being handled far more wisely by the present administration than by Democratic officials in earlier years.

The importance of the topic is widely recognized. America's strength and welfare depend to a large extent on natural resources. "Today," according to a recent article in *Harper's*

magazine, "we have only about 10 per cent of the earth's population—but we are using up about 50 per cent of the entire world output of raw materials."

Here are some further facts and comparisons:

The United States probably has consumed larger amounts of most mineral resources since 1914 than the whole world used in all human history prior to that year.

### Sixfold Increase

America's population approximately doubled in the first half of this century, but her use of minerals—including oil and other mineral fuels—rose sixfold during the same period.

Such facts are reminders of the extent to which the U.S. economy and way of life are based on natural resources. Under whose leadership—Eisenhower's or Stevenson's—can Uncle Sam's responsibilities in connection with such resources best be carried out? Democratic and Republican answers to this question are given on page 2, in the fourth article of the *AMERICAN OBSERVER's* campaign series.

(Please turn to page 2)

## Nationalism Is a Powerful Force

It Is Spurring the Growth of Many New Governments in Asia and Africa

**N**ATIVES of Cyprus Riot . . . Arab States Pledge Support to Nasser . . . Rebels Fight On in Malaya . . . Natives of Uganda Clamor for Bigger Role.

These headlines reflect the troubled conditions which exist today in a large area of the world extending from western Africa to the eastern shores of southern Asia. The troubles are not precisely the same in any 2 countries, but contributing to all these disturbed situations is the same driving force. It is what we call extreme nationalism.

### Precisely what is nationalism?

In its simplest form, it is the belief by a people that their country is the best in the world, or that their nationality is the best. It carries with it the idea that the people of a country should govern themselves rather than be ruled by outsiders. When millions of people hold such a belief, it can be a powerful force for shaping the future—either for good or for evil.

What determines whether nationalism is good or bad?

One may compare nationalism to a great river. If the river's waters are kept under control at all times, they may be harnessed to supply electricity and to irrigate fields. In such a case, the river is a great, constructive force.

If, on the other hand, the river is not controlled, it may overrun its banks, destroy homes and factories, wash out bridges, and do great damage to thousands of acres of farm land. It is then a terrible instrument of destruction.

Nationalism works the same way. Certainly we would not think that one was a good American if he did not have a healthy pride in his country and in its achievements. Every good citizen feels a deep sense of loyalty to the United States, and wants to contribute to its welfare. This type of nationalism is a beneficial and constructive force.

But, on occasions, nationalism can be carried much further than this. In Germany before World War II, it came to mean—under Dictator Adolf Hitler—that Germany was far superior to other nations. It gave approval to Germany's attacking her neighbors in the effort to become all-powerful.

When nationalism reaches that extreme, it can blind the people of a country to the wrong conduct of their leaders. They justify everything that is done to make their own country stronger, no matter how much trouble

(Concluded on page 6)



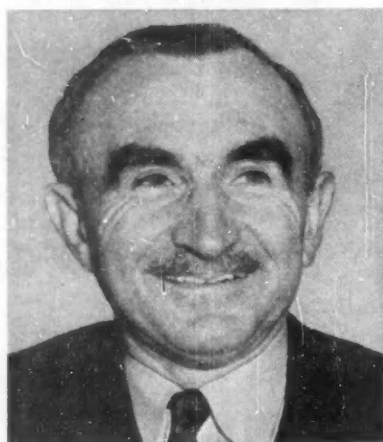
# Weekly Political Debate - - Natural Resources

(Fourth of an Election Campaign Series by Tom Myer)

## The Democrats Say . . .

**A**DLAI Stevenson recently declared that the Eisenhower administration, "instead of turning our natural resources to the public good," has allowed them to be "raided for private profit."

America faces a growing demand for electricity. By 1975 we probably shall require 3 times as much electric power as is now produced. Recent Democratic administrations built dams and developed federal hydroelectric power projects along some of the nation's great rivers, so as to provide large amounts of electricity at reasonable prices.



**SENATOR Wayne Morse of Oregon, seeking re-election on the Democratic ticket, is very critical of the Eisenhower administration's electric power policies**

But the Eisenhower administration shows comparatively little interest in developing cheap and abundant electric power from America's rivers. It seems to be more deeply concerned with helping private power companies to reap big profits.

Along the boundary between Oregon and Idaho, the Snake River flows through a great gorge known as Hell's Canyon. Democratic leaders have long favored the construction of a huge federal dam in this canyon.

The Eisenhower administration has overruled any such plan, and has taken steps to let a private company build and operate some smaller dams in Hell's Canyon. The people of the Pacific Northwest will receive about half as much electricity from this private undertaking as they would have received from the large federal dam, and the power which they do obtain will be more costly.

Now let's turn to another section of America and look at the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). This federal project was established in the 1930's, under Democratic leadership. Its dams and other facilities furnish hydroelectric power, help control floods, and improve navigation.

Largely because of the TVA there has been rapid economic growth, over the last 20 years or so, in the Tennessee Valley region. As the South has prospered from this federal river-development program, its people have become better customers for the goods of other regions, so the whole nation has profited. But GOP leaders seek to weaken this public enterprise and

to hold back its normal expansion.

Several years ago, for example, the federal government needed more electricity for its atomic-energy activities than the TVA could provide. Instead of having this agency expand its facilities, however, the Eisenhower administration negotiated with a private group of companies known as Dixon-Yates to build a new plant and sell the government the additional electricity it needed. Democratic opposition blocked the carrying out of this plan.

Democrats believe that there are important roles, in the power field, for government agencies and for private companies as well. They agree that a very large share of this nation's electricity can and should be furnished by private concerns. But the job of generating hydroelectric power on America's great river systems should be done by the federal government, since these river systems belong to our people as a whole.

The Republicans permit private companies to build dams in places where there are good prospects for big profits. Hell's Canyon is an example.

On the other hand, Republicans want the federal government, at taxpayers' expense, to build dams where the cost of doing so is exceptionally high, and where the chance for substantial private profits is not encouraging.

Turning to the field of peacetime atomic-power development, here is what a *New York Times* article says: "This new source of power has gone deliberately untapped through 3½ years of the Eisenhower administration." The *Times* writer points to the "steady advance in peacetime [atomic] development on the part of Britain, France, and the Soviet Union."

In addition to mishandling our electric-power program, the Republicans have also dealt unwisely with other resources. Some examples:

Interior Department officials have let a private firm go into a national forest in Oregon and cut timber which the federal government was supposed to protect. The company paid Uncle Sam a little more than \$2,200 for this privilege, while the stand of timber it received was worth about \$250,000.

In 1953, under GOP leadership, the U. S. government gave up its claims to sizable offshore oil deposits near the nation's coast line. A few coastal states thus received clear title to these deposits, which should have been kept under federal management for the benefit of all our people.

Republicans point out that the majority of Democrats supported Eisenhower on this issue. However, a great many more Democrats than Republicans voted against giving this land to the coastal states. Only 27 Republicans in both houses of Congress opposed this "giveaway" program, whereas 114 Democrats did.

Democrats don't seek a continuous expansion of Uncle Sam's powers and activities, as the Republicans often charge. But they do feel that the natural resources which belong to our nation as a whole should be managed for the benefit of all our people—not just a few.

## Republicans Argue . . .

**D**EMOCRATIC spokesmen contend that the Republicans seek to promote the interests of private power companies. The GOP does not favor these particular companies at the expense of other groups, but certainly it does have a sympathetic attitude toward private business in general. Free private enterprise is what made America great and prosperous.

"The best natural resources program for America," says President Eisenhower, "will not result from exclusive dependence on federal [officials]. It will involve a partnership of the states and local communities, private citizens, and the federal government, all working together."

The St. Lawrence Seaway project is a good example of partnership between national and state governments. This enterprise will open the upper St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to large ocean-going vessels. It also involves construction of big dams that will be used for generating hydroelectric power.

The United States government is cooperating with Canada on those parts of the job which relate to navigation alone, while the state of New York and the Canadian province of Ontario handle the electric-power portion of the undertaking.

(Incidentally, this seaway development project was endorsed by 6 Presidents in succession, from Harding to Eisenhower; but Eisenhower is the one who finally got Congress to approve it.)

In cases where private firms are ready and willing to carry out beneficial hydroelectric power projects, the government shouldn't interfere. Look at Hell's Canyon, for example. There, the privately owned Idaho Power Company intends to harness the Snake River with 3 dams and turn out great quantities of electricity for the Pacific Northwest. This enterprise will be more economical than the single large dam—federally owned and operated—which Democratic leaders favor.

Democrats accuse the GOP of trying to "dismantle" or "wreck" various public power projects, including the Tennessee Valley Authority, which already exist. This is not true, though the GOP definitely does oppose any needless expansion of federal activities.

That is why the Eisenhower administration considered the possibility of having the Dixon-Yates power companies furnish the additional electricity that the government wanted for its atomic-energy activities. After careful study, however, it was decided not to give these companies the business. Democratic opposition had nothing to do with the decision.

President Eisenhower and his followers heartily endorse the new U. S. river-development project, which will provide water storage and electric power, in the Upper Colorado River Basin. Administration leaders secured congressional approval of this enterprise just a few months ago. Here was a case where a river-development job needed to be performed, though no private concerns were seeking to

do it. Under such circumstances, the federal government can and should act.

President Eisenhower asked Congress to approve another Rocky Mountain project. It would have furnished additional water for irrigation and hydroelectric power in the upper Arkansas Valley. Democrats in Congress blocked this proposal, while still attacking the GOP for not wanting to build a big federal dam in Hell's Canyon. Thus, the Democrats themselves do not always favor federal dam projects.

Democrats attack the Eisenhower administration for not plunging into an expensive, large-scale program of atomic-electric power development. We are moving fast enough in this direction, however, considering the fact that we, unlike many nations, have an abundance of cheaper forms of power. At present, we are carrying out a peacetime atomic research and development program large enough to meet our own needs, and we are helping other countries to develop theirs.

Democratic spokesmen accuse the GOP of letting private groups raid our country's national forests. The fact is that the Eisenhower administration has granted timber rights on only a very limited scale and only when it felt that such action was in the best interests of the public. At the same time, 625 square miles (an area half the size of Rhode Island) has been added to our national park system since Eisenhower took office.

As for the dispute over offshore oil lands, the coastal states have a much stronger historical and legal claim to this property than does the federal government. Furthermore, over half of the Democrats who voted on this question in Congress supported state ownership (118 approved; 114 disapproved).



**FORMER Republican Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, supporting his party's public power policies, is opposing Morse for the Oregon Senate seat**

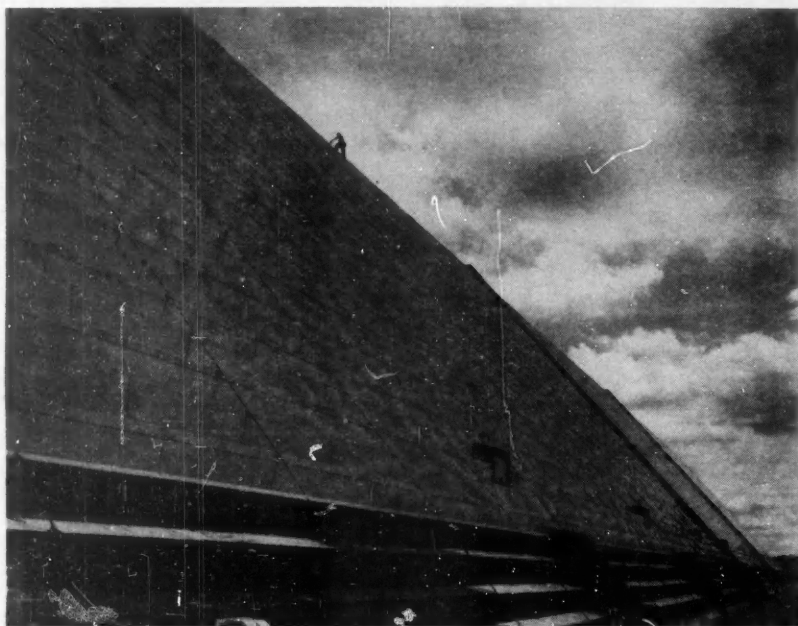
In conclusion: It is not true that the Republicans favor big business and disregard other groups' interests. The Eisenhower administration tries to manage Uncle Sam's resources so as to benefit our whole population. Furthermore, the GOP definitely opposes all Democratic efforts to extend the limits of federal power far beyond where they should be.







# The Story of the Week



**AMERICAN PYRAMID.** Said to be the world's largest single bin, this unusual grain elevator at Port Cargill, Minnesota, is more than 2 football fields in length and holds over 7,000,000 bushels of grain. Fourteen men (one may be barely seen above) take 6 weeks to cover the bin with 1,500 gallons of paint.

## Africa's Gold Coast

The name of a new country will appear on maps of Africa in 1957. It is "Ghana," the name that the Gold Coast plans to adopt when it achieves full independence from British supervision next March 6.

The Gold Coast, a British possession since 1871, has been working steadily toward self-rule over the past few years. Under a constitution adopted in 1954, the African land gained almost complete control over its local affairs. The Gold Coast now has its own Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah, and an elected legislature.

Now, Britain has agreed to grant complete independence to the African land by next March. The Gold Coast, in turn, has promised to join the British family of countries, known as the Commonwealth of Nations.

The new country of Ghana will include Togoland as well as the Gold Coast if the United Nations approves this move. Britain, which governs Togoland under UN supervision, plans to hand the area over to Ghana when the latter country achieves independence. Togoland is a narrow strip of territory next to the Gold Coast.

Located on the southern edge of Africa's hump, the Gold Coast together with Togoland is a little larger than Minnesota. Most of the area's 4,478,000 people are farmers or herdsmen. Cacao, used for making cocoa and chocolate, is the country's chief crop. In fact, much of the world's cacao comes from the Gold Coast. Gold, manganese ore, and diamonds are leading mineral exports.

## Pakistan's New Leader

Will Pakistan continue to cooperate closely with the United States and other western countries now that it has a new leader? "Yes," says the Asian country's new Prime Minister Hussein Suhrawardy. Suhrawardy took office a short time ago, replacing Mohamad Ali.

Suhrawardy, a 64-year-old lawyer, is leader of his country's Awami or People's League. Though many members of this political group are friendly

toward us and our allies, a few of them are demanding an end to Pakistan's military alliance with the United States. Suhrawardy has promised to do all he can to keep his country in the western camp.

Suhrawardy is the first native of East Pakistan to become Prime Minister of his country. Until now, West Pakistan, where the capital city of Karachi is located, supplied the country's leaders. East and West Pakistan are separated by 1,000 miles of Indian territory.

## Court Terms

Here are some of the special words and terms used to describe the work of our courts:

**Case.** Any suit, action, or other legal proceeding brought by opposing sides before a court of justice.

**Writ.** A formal written order issued by a court. It usually commands a person to do or to refrain from doing a specific act.

**Writ of Certiorari.** An order issued by a higher court, such as the Supreme Court, asking a lower court to hand over its records on a particular case. This action is taken when there is reason to believe that the low-

er court committed an error in the way it handled a case.

**Writ of Habeas Corpus.** A court order directing a sheriff, jailer, or other official holding an individual under detention to bring the prisoner into court and state the time and reason for arrest. By this means, a citizen is protected from imprisonment without just cause.

**Judicial Review.** The power of the U. S. Supreme Court to review legislation or other laws, which may be involved in a case before it, and declare them void if found to be contrary to the Constitution. Top state courts have similar powers with respect to the review of state laws.

**Opinion.** The reasoning used by a court in reaching its decision in a particular case. In the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, or a member of the bench named by him, usually writes a major portion of the tribunal's opinion. Other justices may also add their views, however.

**Dissenting Opinion.** A statement by one or more members of a tribunal giving their reasons for disagreeing with the majority decision in a particular case.

## Greatest Lawmakers?

If you were asked to name 5 of the greatest senators in our history, which lawmakers would you choose? A special Senate committee, headed by Democratic Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts, is faced with that question.

Kennedy's group is to report on its choice of 5 leading senators early next year. Lawmakers chosen for this honor will have their portraits hung in the Senate reception room on Capitol Hill.

Meanwhile, here are the names of senators who received top honors in nation-wide newspaper polls:

**Daniel Webster.** Whig. Born 1782. Died 1852. Represented Massachusetts in Senate much of the time between 1820 and 1850. Noted especially for untiring fight to prevent a split in the Union.

**Henry Clay.** Democratic-Republican, and later a Whig. Born 1777. Died 1852. Represented Kentucky in the Senate for some 20 years in first half of 1800's. Like Webster, Clay worked hard to prevent a split between North and South.

**Robert Taft.** Republican. Born 1889. Died 1953. Represented Ohio in the Senate from 1938 until his death in 1953. Often called "Mr. Republican" because of prestige and influence in his party.

**Alben Barkley.** Democrat. Born 1877. Died 1956. Served as senator from Kentucky from 1927 to 1949, and again from 1954 until his death in 1956. Vice President under President Truman. Widely admired by both Democrats and Republicans for able leadership in Senate.

**Arthur Vandenberg.** Republican. Born 1884. Died 1951. Spoke for Michigan in Senate from 1928 until he became ill in 1950. Won fame for untiring efforts to get bi-partisan support for U. S. foreign policies after World War II.

## A Slow Start

About a year ago, Uncle Sam launched a new military training program for youths between 17 and 18½ years of age. Under the program, volunteers can serve from 3 to 6 months on active duty with the armed forces.

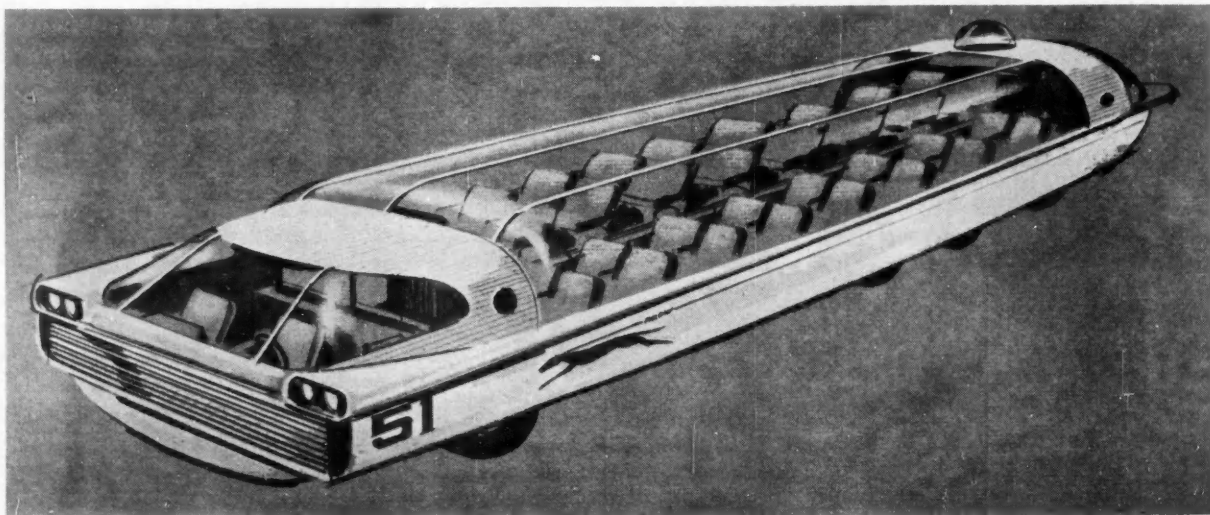
When this brief training period ends, the young men return to civilian life, but their military service is not yet completed. Each trainee must stay in a "ready reserve" organization until he has had a total of 8 years' duty—active and reserve combined.

While in the reserves, he must attend weekly drills—and also spend about 2½ weeks in camp each year. (If unable to attend weekly drills, he is required to spend a longer period in camp.)

Youths can enlist while still in high school and then postpone their active-duty training until after graduation—provided they graduate before reaching the age of 20.

Young men who don't join this special training program are subject to military duty under the draft. As draftees, they must serve 2 years in the armed forces plus about 4 years in the reserves.

How is the special training program working out? When it was launched last year, officials felt that openings in the program would soon be filled with youths who would otherwise be subject to the draft. Plans called for the training of up to 250,000 young men a year under the plan.



**ARTIST'S DRAWING** of buses which may be used on highways by 1966, according to Arthur Genet, President of the Greyhound line. Features are an observation dome, television for passengers, driver's rear-view TV for watching cars, and gas-turbine engines. Passenger entrance is by way of a ramp that lets down at the rear.





ONLY AN EMERGENCY WALK for pedestrians remains of the famous 1,500-year-old Ponte della Pietra bridge over the Adige River at Verona, Italy. The river was dragged for stones from the bridge, which was destroyed during World War II. With a plastic scale model and prewar photographs, builders plan to put the structure together again—using the old stones wherever possible. The task is expected to take about 3 years if all goes well.

But enlistments in the short-term training program have been slow. Here, in brief, is what a special committee on military affairs recently told Congress about the plan's progress:

The men under the special program are getting good training. Their morale is high. But there simply aren't enough volunteers to make the program worthwhile. Military men say that a minimum of 100,000 youths should be trained under this program each year. Not many more than half that number have joined the plan thus far.

### American Republics

Tomorrow, October 2, is the 67th anniversary of the first big meeting of Western Hemisphere nations. On October 2, 1889, representatives of 18 Latin American lands and the United States met in Washington, D. C., to discuss improvements in trade relations. Since that time, we and our southern neighbors have met many times to discuss Western Hemisphere and global issues.

This fall, representatives of Latin American lands are again meeting

with United States officials. They are discussing ways in which Western Hemisphere lands can improve living conditions through the use of atomic energy. Uncle Sam agreed to share nuclear materials and know-how with his southern neighbors at a conference held in Panama last summer.

In the latest inter-American talks, the United States has promised to provide nuclear materials to Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, and some other Latin American lands. We have also invited all of our southern neighbors to a showing of our peacetime atomic activities next winter. Visitors will be shown how the atom is used to fight disease, to grow better crops, to produce electric power, and to perform many other tasks.

### Legislative Bodies

Our Congress, as we know, has 2 houses—the Senate and the House of Representatives—which have equal lawmaking powers. While many other leading democratic countries also have 2-house legislatures, the real power to make laws generally is in the hands of a single legislative branch.

Britain's *House of Commons* is that country's principal lawmaking body. It enacts legislation and chooses the Prime Minister from among its membership.

The French *National Assembly* is the chief legislative body of France. It votes on the choice of a Premier, who must be a National Assembly member, and plays a dominant role in enacting legislation.

In West Germany, the leading law-making group is the *Bundestag*. It makes the country's laws and chooses one of its members as Chancellor, or leader.

The Japanese Diet, or legislature, is dominated by the powerful *House of Representatives*. That body chooses the Premier from among its membership, and enacts the country's laws.

### Trade Meeting

Nearly a thousand American and Asian businessmen and government officials are checking in at New York City hotels. They are getting ready for a special 2-day Far East trade parley which will begin Thursday, October 4.

The chief purpose of the meeting will be to search for ways to boost trade between America and the non-communist lands of Asia. At present, we sell goods worth over 1.7 billion dollars to Asian lands—around 12 per cent of our total export sales. They, in turn, send us goods valued at slightly more than 1.6 billion dollars—about 14 per cent of all our imports.

### In Brief

*Western Europe* may go hungry this winter. Rainy weather during harvest time has ruined large quantities of farm products before they could be brought under cover. Chances are that Europe will have to buy food from the United States and other countries to make up its losses.

Our B-52 bombers have been temporarily grounded because one of them accidentally exploded while on a training flight. Experts want to make certain the giant jet bombers are safe before allowing them to fly again. The B-52's, our largest bombers, are generally regarded as one of our most formidable weapons for hitting back if an aggressor strikes.

*Science and engineering schools* in the United States are reporting a fairly substantial increase in enrollments this year over last. But we are still behind Russia in the number of persons being trained in these fields. In 1954—the latest year for which figures are available—Russia trained an estimated 50,000 engineers and scientists, as compared with 23,000 in the United States.

Uncle Sam is getting ready for the jet age in commercial air travel. The Civil Aeronautics Administration—the government agency that supervises our air travel—plans to employ an additional 3,000 experts within the next 2 years. Many of the new employees will be trained to help guide the speedy jet aircraft safely along the nation's air lanes.

### Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) Republican and Democratic arguments in connection with U. S. economic conditions, and (2) the Panama Canal.

## SPORTS

WILL the New York Yankees get back in their winning ways in this year's World Series? When they lost to Brooklyn in the 1955 fall classic, it ended an impressive string of World Series triumphs for the Yanks. They had previously won the 7 series in which they had played since 1942.

In the competition which starts on October 3, experience in World Series play may be one factor helping the Yankees. For example, Yogi Berra, New York catcher, will be taking part in his 8th fall classic. No other player in this year's Series can match that record.

For the Yankees, this week's play will mark the 22nd time they have taken part in the World Series. They have won 16 of the 21 autumn play-offs in which they have appeared. Their feat of winning the World Series for 5 successive years (1949 through 1953) is unequalled.

In the National League, the St. Louis Cardinals have the best winning record in the big baseball competition.



YOGI BERRA of the Yanks will bear watching in the World Series

The Cards have won 6 series in 9 attempts. Over the past 15 years Brooklyn has taken part in the Series more often than any other National League team.

During that period the Dodgers have been in 6 World Series but have succeeded only once in winning. "Pee Wee" Reese has been a member of all of Brooklyn's pennant-winning teams since 1940. —By HOWARD SWEET

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

"You ask high wages for a young man without experience."  
"Yes, sir, but it's much harder work when you don't know anything about it."

There are a lot of foolish men in this world. The other day one of them married a woman who can throw a discus 143 feet.

"Has your son's education proved of any real value?"  
"Yes, indeed, it's entirely cured his mother of boasting about him."

"Your roof is leaking. Does it always leak?"  
"No. Only when it rains."

Cynic: When a woman driver puts her hand out of a car as though she is going to make a turn, the only thing you can be certain of is that her window is down.

Customer: I'd like to see some good second-hand cars.  
Salesman: So would I.

"I'll pay you next month."  
"That's what you told me last month."  
"Well, I'm not one of those people who say one thing one time and something else later on."



"My friend and I have already talked the matter over, and he does not want to ride in the baggage car."



# Nationalism

(Concluded from page 1)

and injustice may be created for other lands. This type of extreme nationalism has been a factor behind practically every war that has ever been fought between nations.

## Where is nationalism most powerful today?

Nationalism is especially strong today in the Middle East and in other parts of Asia and Africa. One evidence of it is the independence movements which have flourished since World War II. Such countries as India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, the Philippines, the states of Indochina, South Korea, Libya, Sudan, and Morocco have already achieved self-government.

Other areas are rapidly moving toward independence. They include the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Malaya. Large groups of the population in Algeria and Cyprus are trying to throw off the control of "outside" rulers.

Nationalism is asserting itself in more extreme ways, too. It is flaring up in the Arab lands, most of which

dependent Baltic nations of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, and today these areas are considered by Red leaders as part of the Soviet Union. The Russian rulers have also taken harsh steps to curb those natives of the Ukraine—the big southwestern state of the Soviet Union—who feel they should have their own nation.

A stream of reports from Asia has told of Red China's aggressive actions along her borders. In recent weeks, communist China's troops have pushed across the borders of Burma in what is plainly an attempt to extend its influence farther into southern Asia. Moreover the rulers of Red China are appealing to Chinese living in Malaya, Indochina, and other lands to be loyal to the land of their ancestors rather than to the countries in which they now make their homes.

## Why are Asia and Africa the scene of such intense nationalism today?

In a great many lands of these continents, nationalism has thrived on colonialism. Most of Africa and southern Asia were long under the control of western nations. For years, Great Britain ruled India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, and a large part of Africa. The French have had large

able to run their own affairs when we granted them independence in 1946.

Nonetheless, even in the Philippines and other colonies which were well treated, there was a growing desire on the part of the people to rule themselves prior to the time they were given freedom. But it was mainly in the colonial areas which were not ruled well that bitterness and resentment against the western rulers were most widespread. Under such conditions, nationalism grew rapidly.

Another factor which speeded the growth of nationalism in Asia was the occupation of the southeastern part of the continent by the Japanese during World War II. For the first time the natives of French Indochina, the Dutch Indies, and British-controlled Malaya saw an Asian people (the Japanese) drive the military forces of western nations out of their lands.

"If the Japanese can force out these people, why can't we do the same thing if they return after the war?" other Asians asked themselves. When the war was over, they set out to achieve this goal.

Under such leaders as Gandhi and Nehru in India, Sukarno in the Dutch Indies, and U Nu in Burma, independence movements flourished. They were

tionalistic feeling in various parts of the world. The Soviet Union is posing as the champion of the lands where nationalism is strong. Most of these countries are either under colonial rule or have emerged from it in recent years.

The Reds tell these peoples: "We sympathize with you in your hopes to become strong and thriving nations, free of western control. We shall help you attain your goals."

This approach appeals to many people in southern Asia and Africa. Western observers have this to say about the communist position:

"The Reds know that nationalism is a strong force in the lands which are now, or were formerly, under colonial rule. They feel that they can use the issue to advance their own interests while making trouble for the western nations.

"Actually the Reds are preparing for the day when—so they hope—these lands fall under communist control. In each of these countries, local communist parties are directed from Moscow. In time, they will attempt to take over the governments in the new nations of Africa and Asia.

"In other words, Russia looks upon these nationalist movements merely as something which she can use to promote her own goal of extending communism throughout the world. Certainly the ruthless way that the Soviet Union has crushed movements in areas it now controls shows that it is no champion of nationalism. Furthermore, it has destroyed the independence of a number of European nations, and has been prevented from going much further in this direction only by the western powers."

## What can the United States do to counter the Red exploitation of nationalism?

The communist tactics pose a serious problem for the United States. If they make us appear to be standing in the way of the rising tide of nationalism in Asia and Africa, we shall turn these peoples against us and may even force them into the communist camp. Vital defense bases we maintain in those parts of the world, as well as the friendship of the nations involved, will be lost to us.

On the other hand, if we support nationalistic movements everywhere we shall turn Britain and France against us. These 2 nations still have large colonial holdings which—they say—are not yet ready for full self-rule. To grant immediate independence to these lands, it is argued, could easily bring them under communist control. A serious disagreement with Britain and France, our major defense allies, might wreck the free world's defense system.

Our government feels that the best approach is to judge each case of nationalism on its own merits. Where it represents a normal desire for self-rule among people who are prepared to govern themselves, we should give our support.

Yet we must be ever on guard against the type of nationalism which is fanatical and intolerant of others. Such nationalism thrives on aggression. We must not forget the suffering and destruction which Hitler brought to the world when he whipped up nationalism in the most extreme way in Germany some 20 years ago. This type, it is agreed, must be strongly combatted.

—By HOWARD SWEET



EGYPT, which uses these grim-faced commandos for defense, is typical of countries which are fanatically nationalistic

have been independent for some time. Here it takes the form of fanatical belief in Arab and Moslem ideas as well as in intense loyalty of citizens to their particular nations.

Egypt is the fountainhead of Arab nationalism. Egypt's radio stations beam a continual flow of propaganda into the other Arab lands, urging them all to work together to increase the power of the Arab world. Bitter attacks on the western nations are part of the aggressive brand of nationalism that Egypt's leader, Gamal Abdel Nasser, is promoting.

Nationalism is also a strong, assertive force in the Soviet Union and in communist China. During World War II, Russian troops occupied the 3 in-

holdings on these continents. The United States governed the Philippines. The Dutch ruled the islands which are today Indonesia.

In most of these lands, the natives had little or nothing to say about running their own countries. Usually they saw the natural wealth of their lands being sent back to the western nations which controlled them.

Of course, in some of these countries under colonial rule, the natives received valuable benefits. For example, under U. S. rule of the Philippines, law and order were established, health and education were furthered, and living standards were generally raised. The Filipinos were trained in self-government, so that they were

successful, and the enthusiasm which they stirred up inspires the strong nationalistic feelings in these lands today.

Nationalism has not developed in Africa to the extent that it has in Asia. But it is beginning to be a vital force on that continent, which is still mostly under colonial rule. Many observers feel that during the next 10 to 20 years, nationalism will create tremendous pressures in the colonial areas of Africa.

## How are the communists trying to capitalize on the upsurge of nationalism?

The communists are trying to take selfish advantage of the strong na-



# Supreme Court Begins Sessions Today

Nine Justices Will Keep Working on Cases Until Late Next Spring

AT noon today, October 1, the United States Supreme Court opens its annual term in the nation's capital. The justices of the Court, in black robes, enter a room of marble walls with rich, heavy curtains. Everyone else stands as the justices take their seats before a long mahogany table.

The official crier declares the Court open. Lawyers, clerks, and onlookers sit. The Chief Justice, as chairman of the Court, then calls for business. From today on, the justices will be busy in Washington, D.C., until late next spring.

The Court—as head of the government's judicial branch—ranks alongside Congress, which makes our federal laws, and the President, who puts these laws into effect and enforces them.

The 9 high justices carry a heavy responsibility. Their job is to reach decisions on the most difficult and important legal questions arising under our federal laws and Constitution.

Sometime this week, the Court is expected to rule on several cases involving illegal communist activity against the government. The cases come from lower courts.

## New Decisions?

The justices may reach new decisions on a law requiring members of the Communist Party to register their names with the Department of Justice. By such registration, the Department has an easier job of keeping track of Reds in this country.

In making up their minds, the justices must decide whether members of the U. S. Communist Party actually take orders from the Soviet Union to carry out anti-American acts. U. S. Reds seek to discredit testimony given against their party in a lower court—and to avoid registration.

Such cases are among hundreds that will come before the Supreme Court in the months ahead. Even though its work is heavy, the Court handles only a fraction of all the issues that come into our country's court system as a whole. Lower courts sift through thousands of cases, and send only the toughest ones to the nation's top-ranking justices.

Legal controversies can go up to the 9 justices from state tribunals as well as from lower federal courts—if they touch upon important questions of national law.

The federal courts include U. S. district courts. There are more than 80 of these scattered over the country. They generally hold the first trials in legal disputes and criminal cases arising primarily under federal law. Many such cases go no further than the district courts.

The federal system also includes 11 U. S. courts of appeals. After a case has gone through the district court, the losing party may ask one of these courts of appeals to decide whether or not the lower tribunal handled it properly.

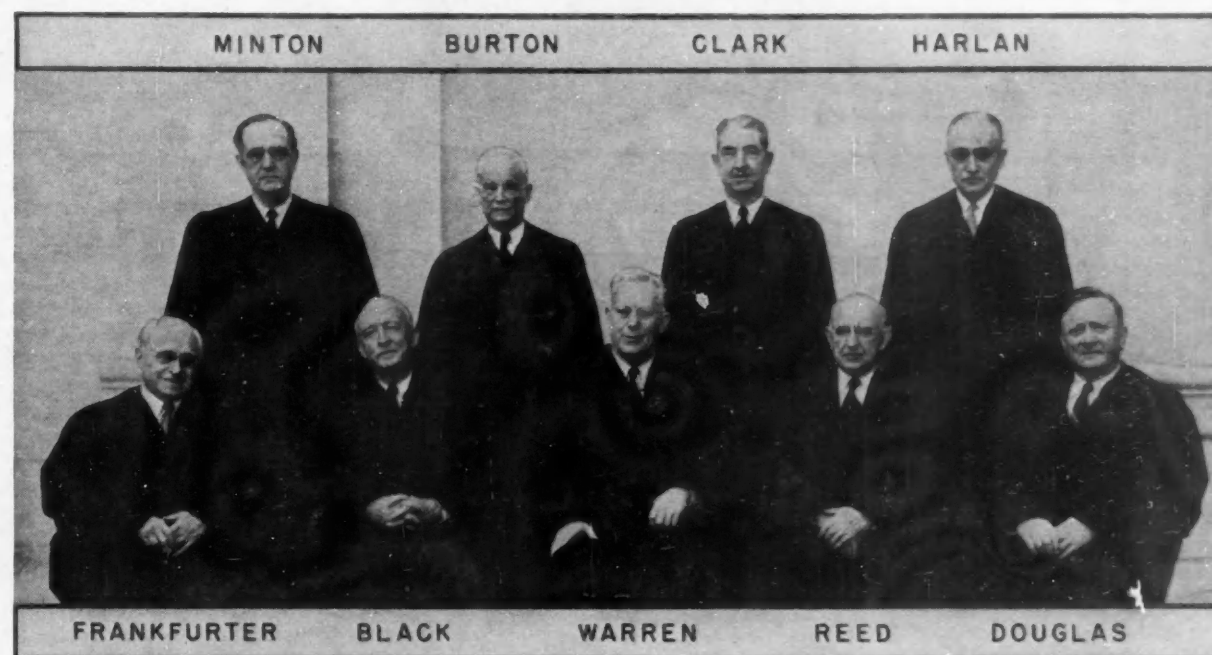
If the appeals court grants this request and hands down a decision, an attempt may then be made to take the case to the Supreme Court. It has the final word.

The only cases that go directly to the Supreme Court are those involv-

ing disputes between states. All others must work their way up in the manner we have described.

The high court doesn't accept for full hearing and decisions all the cases it is requested to handle. The 9 justices hold that the usual types of cases can be adequately reviewed and reconsidered at lower levels. The top judges reject a case, after study, if they decide that the dispute raises no unusual legal issues.

On the cases that it does accept for formal hearings, the Court can take sweeping action. By majority vote it



can overturn—reverse—the decisions of the lower courts.

The justices may also examine a state or federal law over which a case has arisen, and declare—by majority vote—that the measure violates our federal Constitution. In such an event, this law is automatically canceled.

In 1954, for example, the Court declared unconstitutional the segregation laws under which about a third of our states were providing separate schools for white and Negro pupils. The ruling stirred up great controversy, and feeling still runs high on the issue. (The question of segregation will be taken up in a special article later this year.)

**Earl Warren**, head of the Court as Chief Justice, took office in 1953. A Californian, he served in World War I as a first lieutenant. After the war, he rose rapidly as a lawyer. He held various legal positions in California, including that of state attorney general.

In 1942, Warren was elected governor of California, and was twice re-elected. In 1948, he was Republican candidate for Vice President on the ticket headed by New York Governor Thomas Dewey. The Dewey-Warren team lost. The Chief Justice is 65.

**Hugo Black**. Appointed to the Supreme Court in 1937 by Franklin Roosevelt, Black has been on the highest bench of the land longer than any other of the present justices. A native of Alabama, Black practiced law in Birmingham after graduation from the University of Alabama Law School.

After holding several minor public offices, he was elected twice to serve as senator from Alabama. During his second term of office, he attracted wide attention for investigating lobbies and pressure groups in the federal government during the 1930's. He is 70.

**Harold Burton**. He was the first justice to be appointed to the high bench by President Truman. Before the appointment in 1945, the judge had served as U. S. senator and as mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, his home.

Burton attracted national attention for reforms he accomplished in Cleve-

land during 3 terms as mayor. Streamlining law-enforcement methods, he smashed rackets, imprisoned racketeers, and ousted corrupt officials. In the Senate, he was one of the early backers of the United Nations. Born in Massachusetts, Burton is 68.

**Thomas Clark**. His appointment to the Court climaxed a long career in public life—including a dozen years in the Department of Justice, during which he held a number of key jobs. He was Attorney General in Truman's Cabinet, when the President named him to the highest tribunal in August 1949.

A Texan, Clark first took public office as a district attorney in Dallas County. He climbed steadily up the country's legal and judicial ladder from then on. He is 57.

**William Douglas**. When he was appointed in 1939 at the age of 41, he was the youngest justice to sit on the Supreme Court in 125 years. A native of Minnesota, he obtained his college and legal education partly through scholarships and partly by working while attending school.

After graduating from Columbia Law School, Douglas became a Wall Street attorney. Later, he taught law at Columbia and Yale law schools. He is well known as a writer of books about his many travels, particularly in Asia. He will celebrate his 58th birthday later this month.

**Felix Frankfurter**. He is the only foreign-born member of the Court, having emigrated from Vienna, Austria, in his boyhood. He graduated from college at 19, and some years later went to Harvard Law School.

After winning distinction as an attorney, he returned to Harvard as a professor of law.

Frankfurter continued to teach and to work as adviser and attorney, both privately and in the government, until his appointment to the Court in 1939. He will be 74 in November.

**Sherman Minton**. Hailing from Indiana, he has held posts in the legislative and executive departments, as well as in the judiciary branch of the government.

Born 66 years ago this month on a farm near Georgetown, Indiana,

Minton shaped his career around law and politics. After serving as a U. S. senator and as an assistant to President Roosevelt, he became a judge. Mr. Truman, in 1949, appointed him to the Court. Minton is retiring on October 15. His successor has not been named at the time of this writing.

**Stanley Reed**. One of the most highly educated members of the Court, he studied in a number of colleges, including Yale, Columbia, and the University of Virginia. After further studies in Paris, he was admitted to the Kentucky bar and practiced law in Maysville.

Reed's appointment to the Court came in 1938 after he had represented the government in outstanding legal cases during the 1930's. He will be 72 in December.

**John Marshall Harlan** is the newest member of the Court. He was appointed in 1955 to succeed the late Justice Robert Jackson.

In moving up to the Supreme Court, Harlan is following in the footsteps of his grandfather, after whom he is named. The elder John Marshall Harlan served on the Court for 34 years, beginning in 1877. Both men bear the name of the famous Chief Justice John Marshall, who presided over the Court in the early 1800's.

Born 57 years ago in Illinois, Harlan moved to New York at an early age. Soon after leaving law school in 1924, he served as assistant U. S. District Attorney for New York. He was judge of a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals when appointed to the Supreme Court by President Eisenhower.

—By TOM HAWKINS



## Career for Tomorrow - - Field of Modeling

**G**LAMOROUS, but hard! That is what many models say about their chosen career. As in some other professions, few persons can hope to reach the top in this field. But thousands of models have interesting careers which provide good incomes.

Most modeling jobs are held by young women between 15 and 28 years of age. But people of both sexes, ranging in age from 6 months to 60 years, can find some opportunities as models.

**Your duties**, if you choose this field, are likely to include modeling of apparel and posing for advertising photographs. Most job openings in this line of work are for fashion models. They do "in-person" modeling of clothing in dress shops, department stores, manufacturers' showrooms, and in fashion shows.

Some models specialize in posing for photographs used for such purposes as advertising commercial products. Others model apparel or demonstrate products on television programs.

**Your qualifications**, for almost all types of modeling, should include an attractive face, a pleasant expression, and a warm, outgoing personality. As a general rule, you should be between 5 feet 5 inches and 5 feet 11 inches tall in high-heeled shoes, and weigh from 105 to 135 pounds. Your hip, bust, and waist measurements must meet certain standards, too.

**Most opportunities** for models are found in the large cities, particularly in the centers of advertising and fashion such as New York, Dallas, Chi-

cago, St. Louis, and the cities of California. But there is a growing number of openings in the smaller cities.

**Your training**, while in high school, should include courses in speech and diction. Try to get an after-school modeling job at a department store or dress shop in your area.



MODEL displays a cotton dress

Meanwhile, you should also make an effort to find out whether or not you have the qualifications for success in modeling. You can do this by talking to personnel directors of outstanding stores in your community, or by submitting your age, height, figure measurements, and unretouched photographs to a reliable modeling school.

**Training** in one of the schools for modeling is required for most jobs in

the field. But before you enroll, be sure that the institution you have chosen is a reliable one. The Director of Vocational Education, with offices in the state capital, can send you the names of accredited schools for models in your area.

**Your earnings**, as a beginner, are likely to be around \$40 a week. Most experienced fashion models earn between \$75 and \$100 a week. Models who work through agencies on temporary assignments are paid by the hour. Their scale of pay and their total earnings depend upon their popularity, and may range from \$5 to as high as \$50 an hour.

**Advantages** are (1) the work is usually very interesting and exciting, and (2) the pay is fairly good.

**A disadvantage** is the uncertainty of earnings, and the stiff competition for the better paying jobs in the field. Also, not many young women can hope to earn a living as models for more than a few years—seldom longer than their late 20's or early 30's. On the other hand, there are often good opportunities for experienced and capable models to turn successfully to some allied field, such as designing, advertising, or fashion writing.

**Further information** can be secured from personnel officers in nearby stores or modeling agencies. A pamphlet written by Harry Conover, a well-known model agency executive, is available for \$1 from the Bellman Publishing Company, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Ask for pamphlet number 39. —By ANTON BERLE

## News Quiz

### Debate on Resources

1. The United States now uses about how much of the world's entire output of raw materials? 10 per cent, 25 per cent, 50 per cent, or 75 per cent?
2. What decision has the Eisenhower administration made with respect to power development in Hell's Canyon?
3. On what grounds do the Democrats attack this decision, and how do the Republicans defend it?
4. In general, what is the Democrats' attitude concerning private and governmental power projects?
5. How do the Republicans feel about this matter?
6. What does each party say about the Eisenhower administration's record on harnessing the atom for electric power production?
7. Tell of an accusation that the Democrats make with respect to GOP management of our national forests. How do Republicans reply?
8. Discuss the 2 parties' positions in connection with the offshore oil dispute.

### Discussion

1. So far as natural resources are concerned, what do you regard as the strongest argument on each side? Explain your position.
2. Taking all arguments into consideration, which party do you favor on this issue? Give reasons for your answer.

### Nationalism

1. Define nationalism.
2. Distinguish between "good" and "bad" nationalism.
3. In what areas of the world is nationalism an especially strong force today?
4. How has colonialism speeded the growth of nationalism in many lands?
5. Why did World War II help spread nationalism in southwestern Asia?
6. What position do the Russians profess to take regarding nationalism in Africa and southern Asia?
7. How do western observers feel about the communist position?
8. What approach is our government taking with respect to the growth of nationalism in Asia and Africa?

### Discussion

1. How do you think we can keep the communists from taking advantage of the extreme nationalism which exists in many parts of the world? Explain.
2. What do you think we should do about the dangerous type of nationalism which is flourishing in the Arab lands? Give your reasons.

### Miscellaneous

1. Who is Hussein Suhrawardy and what question has he raised in Americans' minds?
2. What is a writ of habeas corpus?
3. Who are the 5 "greatest" senators selected in a nation-wide newspaper poll? Would you agree or disagree with this poll?
4. What problem has arisen in connection with the special military training program for youths between 17 and 18½ years of age?
5. Why are Latin American leaders meeting with the United States this fall?
6. Can you name the principal law-making bodies of Britain, France, West Germany and Japan?

### References

- "Republican 'Giveaways,'" by Warren Unna, *Harper's*, May. (For "letters to the editor" about this article, see August *Harper's*, pages 6 and 8.)
- "Giveaway—to Whom?" by Raymond Moley, *Newsweek*, May 28, page 112.

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) vicious; 2. (c) wipe out; 3. (a) storyteller; 4. (a) prominent; 5. (d) praiseworthy; 6. (a) generous and noble character; 7. (c) slavish and fawning.

## Historical Background - - Jackson, Van Buren

*This is the fourth in a series of articles on our Presidents and the times in which they held office.*

**A**NDREW Jackson was born in Colonial South Carolina in 1767. He served as an army officer in Indian wars and in the War of 1812, earning the nickname "Old Hickory" for his toughness in battle. Later, he held posts as judge and congressman from Tennessee. He was President from 1829 to 1837. He died in 1845.

The Jacksonian Era brought about many changes in various fields of American life. Elected by small farmers and workers, Jackson felt that any honest American, regardless of his station in life, was capable of holding public office.

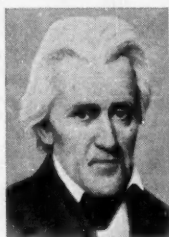
Formerly, it was generally felt that public officials should be drawn from the well-to-do or highly educated people. Jackson introduced the "spoils system" to give government jobs to members of the victorious party.

Jackson also waged a successful fight against the United States Bank on the ground that it aided the rich at public expense. He favored the selling of public lands to individuals at very low prices.

In the early 1830's, Jackson faced a problem that threatened to split up the Union. South Carolina, bitterly opposed to new tariff laws of the time, advanced the idea that any state has the right to ignore federal laws if it considers them to be unconstitutional. Leaders in some other southern states supported this opinion.

Jackson asked for congressional authority to use force if necessary to make the states obey federal laws. At the same time, changes were made in the objectionable tariff laws, and the trouble soon melted away.

During Jackson's stay in office, 2 states—Arkansas in 1836, and Michigan in 1837—were admitted to the Union. Texas broke away from Mexican control and became an independent country in 1836. Six years earlier, in 1830, census takers counted 12,866,020 Americans.



Jackson



Van Buren

The first railroad using steam locomotives began operation in the early 1830's. An important invention of the time was the reaper, made by Cyrus McCormick.

Overseas, revolutions rocked Europe. A short revolt brought a change of government to France in 1830. Belgium succeeded in winning its fight for independence from the Dutch in 1831. The Poles fought for freedom from Russia but were mercilessly crushed by the czar's troops in 1830. In Britain, political reforms were

being made to give a larger number of people a voice in their government.

★

**Martin Van Buren** was born in New York in 1782. He was a lawyer, U.S. senator, governor of New York, Secretary of State, and Vice President under Jackson. A Democrat, he served in the White House for one term beginning in 1837. He died in 1862.

Wild selling and re-selling of western lands, together with overexpansion of bank credit, brought on the nation's first major business depression at the outset of Van Buren's administration. Though some of the people hard hit by the depression called on the federal government for aid, Van Buren did nothing. He—like many other Americans of his time—felt that the government should not interfere in business affairs.

A number of "firsts" occurred when Van Buren was in the White House. In 1833, the first regular transatlantic passenger steamboat service began. In Cooperstown, New York, the first regular baseball game was played in 1839. The first photograph in America was taken in New York City by Samuel Morse in 1839.

Census takers in 1840 counted 17,069,453 Americans.

Bitter border disputes broke out between the United States and British Canada in the late 1830's. Some of these led to pitched border fights.

Abroad, in 1837, Victoria started her 64-year-long reign as Queen of Britain. —By ANTON BERLE